

## POP

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.  
The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and coun-  
cils he had occasion to use. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.  
I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking: I could  
with courtesy would invent some other entertainment. *Shakep.*
10. The Pook. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest  
rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the  
charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any  
not rich.  
From a confin'd well manag'd store,  
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*  
Never any time since the reformation can shew so many  
poor amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this  
particular time. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this world, by  
denying thee the pleasures of this life, or by taking them away?  
this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do  
to the sons of men. *South's Sermons.*  
The poor dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.  
12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a poor horse.  
Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor,  
starved and scarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson.*
13. Without spirit; flaccid.  
POORLY. *adv.* [from poor.]  
1. Without wealth.  
Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to  
live poorly. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
2. Not prosperously; with little success.  
If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will  
prosper but poorly. *Bacon.*  
3. Meanly; without spirit.  
Your constancy  
Hath left you unattended: be not lost  
So poorly in your thoughts. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,  
That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryden.*
4. Without dignity.  
You meaner beauties of the night,  
That poorly satisfy our eyes,  
More by your number than your light,  
You common people of the skies;  
What are you when the sun shall rise. *Wotton.*
- POORJOHN. *n. f.* [from poor.]  
POORNESS. *n. f.* [from poor.]  
1. Poverty; indigence; want.  
The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language,  
but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something  
beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*  
There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness  
and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*
2. Sterility; barrenness.  
The poorness of the herbs shews the poorness of the earth,  
especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*  
Enquire the differences of metals which contain other me-  
tals, and how that agrees with the poorness or riches of the  
metals in themselves. *Bacon.*
- POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [poor and spirit.] Mean; cowardly.  
Mirvan! poorspirited wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Den.*
- POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.  
A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is,  
from that meanness and poorspiritedness that accompanies  
guilt. *South's Sermons.*
- POPE. *n. f.* [poppeina, Lat.] A small smart quick found. It is  
formed from the found.  
I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough  
to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now  
discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-  
pistol. *Addison's Spectator, N° 102.*
- TO POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a  
quick, sudden and unexpected motion.  
He that kill'd my king,  
Pept in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakep.*  
A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only  
woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living  
things accustom, elpied the boat risen likewise, and floating  
by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its  
sides. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
I startled at his popping upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*  
As he scratched to fetch up thought,  
Forth pop'd the spirit to thin. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment,  
from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*
- TO POP. *v. a.*  
1. To put out or in suddenly, silently or unexpectedly.  
That is my brother's plea,  
The which if he can prove, he pops me out  
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakep.*

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- He popped a paper into his hand. *Milton.*  
A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, pept his finger upon  
the place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
The commonwealth popped up its head for the third time  
under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*  
Didst thou never pop  
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*
2. To shift.  
If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not  
know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that  
belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a  
falshood. *Locke on Education.*
- POPE. *n. f.* [papa, Lat. πᾶππας.]  
1. The bishop of Rome.  
I refuse you for my judge; and  
Appeal unto the pope to be judg'd by him. *Shakep.*  
He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Peacocks.*  
Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus  
fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon  
this score, the pope has done her more harm than the  
Turk. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A small fish.  
A pope, by some called a ruffe, is much like a perch for  
shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an  
excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April.  
*Walton's Angler.*
- POPEDOM. [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity.  
That world of wealth I've drawn together  
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the popedom. *Shakep.*
- POPEERY. *n. f.* [from pope.] The religion of the church of  
Rome.  
Popery for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look  
upon to be the most absurd system of christianity. *Swift.*
- POPESEYE. *n. f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with  
fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.
- POPEGUN. *n. f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children  
play, that only makes a noise.  
Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this popgun  
artillery of tea and coffee. *Cibber.*
- POPINJAY. [papegay, Dutch; papagayo, Spanish.]  
1. A parrot.  
Young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*  
The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater,  
the middlemost called popinjays, and the lesser called perro-  
quets. *Grew's Museum.*
2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.  
Terpichore would be expell'd, upon her head a coronet  
of those green feathers of the popinjays, in token of that vic-  
tory which the mules got of the daughters of Pierius, who  
were turned into popinjays or woodpeckers. *Peacocks.*
3. A trifling pop.  
I, all smarting with my wounds, being gall'd  
To be so peffer'd by a popinjay,  
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakep.*
- POPISH. *adj.* [from pope.] Taught by the pope; relating to  
popery; peculiar to popery.  
In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is  
popish we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*  
I know thou art religious,  
With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies. *Shakep.*
- POPISHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in  
a popish manner.  
She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely  
broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which  
was popishly affected. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
A friend in Ireland, popishly speaking, I believe constantly  
well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*
- POPULAR. *n. f.* [populier, Fr. populus, Lat.] A tree.  
The leaves of the poplar are broad, and for the most part  
angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which  
have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female  
trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts,  
containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down  
adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*  
Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of  
poplar upon his head. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
All he describ'd was present to their eyes,  
And as he rais'd his verse, the poplars seem'd to rise. *Ryfe.*  
So falls a poplar, that in watry ground  
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*
- POPPY. *n. f.* [poppy, Sax. papaver, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the poppy, for the most part, consists of four  
leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose, out  
of whose flower cup, consisting of two leaves, rises the poin-  
tal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod that is oval or  
oblong, and adorned with a little head, under which, in some  
species, is opened a series of holes quite round into the cavity  
of the fruit, which is defended lengthwise with various leaves  
or plates, to which a great number of very small seeds ad-  
here: of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated  
for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence  
opium is produced. *Miller.*

## POP

- His temples last with poppies were o'erspread,  
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*  
Dr. Lifter has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections  
he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with poppy in  
his hands. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- POPULACE. *n. f.* [populace, Fr. from populus, Lat.] The vul-  
gar; the multitude.  
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,  
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*  
The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors,  
began the last game of a prevalent populace, to chuse them-  
selves a master. *Swift.*
- POPULACY. *n. f.* [populace, Fr.] The common people; the  
multitude.  
Under colours of pious ambitious policies march, not only  
with security, but applause as to the populace. *King Charles.*  
When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he  
can let in the whole populacy of sin upon the soul. *D. of Piety.*
- POPULAR. *adj.* [populaire, Fr. popularis, Lat.]  
1. Vulgar; plebeian.  
I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat  
elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*  
The emmet join'd in her popular tribes  
Of commonality. *Milton.*  
So the popular vote inclines. *Milton.*
2. Suitable to the common people.  
Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker.*
3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.  
It might have been more popular and plausible to vulgar  
ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force  
of laws. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Such as were popular,  
And well-deserving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*  
The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into  
the command, which was no popular change. *Clarendon.*
4. Studious of the favour of the people.  
A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to  
common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*  
His virtues have undone his country;  
Such popular humanity is treason. *Addison's Cato.*
5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a popular dis-  
temper.
- POPULARITY. *n. f.* [popularitas, Lat. popularis, Fr. from  
popular.]  
1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by  
the people.  
The best temper of minds desireth good name and true hon-  
our; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more de-  
praved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*  
Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of  
popularity. *Dryden.*
- Admire we then,  
Or popularity, or flars, or flirings,  
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*  
He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor at-  
tended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent  
as popularity. *Swift.*
2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the  
vulgar.  
The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or  
evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may  
be represented also by colours, popularities and circumstances,  
which sway the ordinary judgment. *Eaton.*
- POPULARLY. *adv.* [from popular.]  
1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.  
The victor knight  
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,  
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*  
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,  
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. *Dryden.*
2. According to vulgar conception.  
Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only  
bestow those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth  
the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from populus, people.] To breed people.  
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to  
populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it  
is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion  
of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Essays.*
- POPULATION. *n. f.* [from populate.] The state of a country  
with respect to numbers of people.  
The population of a kingdom, especially if it be not mown  
down by wars, does not exceed the stock of the kingdom,  
which should maintain them; neither is the population to be  
reckoned, only by number; for a smaller number, that spend  
more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a  
greater number, that live lower, and gather more. *Bacon.*
- POPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from populus.] Populousness; multitude  
of people.  
How it conduceth unto populosity, we shall make but little  
doubt; there are two main causes of numerosity in any species;  
a frequent and multiparous way of breeding. *Brown.*

## POR

- POPULOUS. *adj.* [populosus, Lat.] Full of people; nume-  
rously inhabited.  
A wilderness is populous enough,  
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakep.*  
Far the greater part have kept  
Their station; heav'n yet populous, retains  
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*
- POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from populosus.] With much people.
- POPULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from populosus.] The state of abound-  
ing with people.  
This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the  
opulence, the populousness of this region, with the ease and  
facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
- PORCELAIN. *n. f.* [porcelaine, Fr. said to be derived from *por*  
*cent* anneé; because it was believed by Europeans, that the  
materials of porcelain was matured under ground one hundred  
years.]  
1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between  
earth and glais, and therefore semi-pellucid.  
We have burials in several earthen, where we put divers ce-  
ments, as the Chinese do their porcelain. *Bacon.*  
We are not thoroughly resolv'd concerning porcelain or  
china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made  
of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years  
under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The fine materials made it weak;  
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*  
These look like the workmanship of heav'n:  
This is the porcelain clay of human kind,  
And therefore cast into these noble molds. *Dryden.*
2. [Portulaca, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH. *n. f.* [porche, Fr. porticus, Lat.]  
1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.  
Ehud went forth through the porch, and shut the doors of  
the parlour. *Judges iii. 23.*  
Not infants in the porch of life were free,  
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day  
Longer by nature's bounty, nor let stay. *Benj. Johnson.*
2. A portico; a covered walk.  
All this done,  
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shakep.*
- PORCUPINE. *n. f.* [porc epi or epic, Fr. porcospino, Italian.]  
The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate  
pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are  
black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back,  
hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown:  
the neck is short and thick, the nose blunt, the nostrils very  
large in form of flits; the upper lip is slit or cleft as in the  
hare, and it has whiskers like a cat: the eyes are small, and  
the ears very like those of the human species: the legs are  
short, and on the hinder feet are five toes, but only four upon  
the fore feet, and its tail is four or five inches long, beset  
with spines in an annular series round it: there is no other  
difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Eu-  
rope, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*
- This stubborn Cade  
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts  
Were almost like a sharp-quill'd porcupine. *Shakespeare.*  
Long bearded comets stick  
Like flaming porcupines to their left sides,  
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*  
By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glar-  
ing cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting porcupine. *Ar. and Po.*
- PORE. *n. f.* [pore, Fr. pōre.]  
1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.  
Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves  
into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themselves all  
over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are  
the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments  
do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores,  
shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bac.*  
Why was the light  
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,  
And not, as feeling through all parts diffus'd,  
That the might look at will through every pore. *Milton.*
2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.  
Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter  
which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates  
or combinations of them. *Quincy.*  
From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,  
And honey sweating through the pores of oak. *Dryden.*
- TO PORE. *v. n.* [πᾶρεσθαι is the optick nerve; but I imagine pore  
to come by corruption from some English word.] To look  
with great intenseness and care; to examine with great at-  
tention.  
All delights are vain; but that most vain,  
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;  
As painfully to pore upon a book,  
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while  
Doth falsely blind the eyefight. *Shakep.*